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Netherlands-Indonesian draft agreement

Three important steps, approved in rapid succession in the first weeks of November by both sides of the Netherlands-Indonesian dispute, served to clear the way toward the draft agreement which was initialed on November 15 by the Netherlands Commission-General and the Indonesian authorities. These steps were:

1) The "cease fire and standfast" orders sent out on November 4 to Netherlands, Republican and British military commanders throughout Java and Sumatra, and issued by the Joint Truce Committee (See *News Letter of November 1*):

2) A memorandum to the Netherlands States-General (Parliament) in which the government announced that it had abandoned the distinction between Soekarno and Sharir in its negotiations with Indonesian leaders. The memorandum stated that "the Government no longer considers it (this distinction) conducive to fruitful consultations," and added, "since the Republic is in fact a political reality at the present moment, the Government accepts its organization as it is:"

3) The decision to transfer negotiations for a final agreement from Batavia to Cheribon (on the north coast of central Java).

When Netherlands and Indonesian negotiators sat down together on November 11 at the mountain resort of Linggadjati—13 miles south of Cheribon—Republican President Soekarno and Vice-President Mohammed Hatta attended the session, albeit only in the roles of observers and with Sutan Sharir remaining as head of the Indonesian delegation. As at the Batavia sessions, Lord Killearn, British Special Commissioner for South-east Asia, presided.

Text of the draft agreement

Preamble—The Netherlands Government, represented by the Commission-General for The Netherlands Indies, and the Government of the Republic of Indonesia, represented by the Indonesian delegation, moved by a sincere desire to insure good relations between the peoples of The Netherlands and Indonesia in new forms of voluntary cooperation which offer the best guarantee for sound and strong development of both countries in the future and which make it possible to give a new foundation to the relationship between the two peoples; agree as follows and will submit this agreement at the shortest possible notice for the approval of the respective parliaments:

Article I. The Netherlands Government recognizes the Government of the Republic of Indonesia as exercising de facto authority over Java, Madura and Sumatra. The areas occupied by Allied or Netherlands forces shall be included gradually, through mutual cooperation, in Republican territory. To this end, the

necessary measures shall at once be taken in order that this inclusion shall be completed at the latest on the date mentioned in Article XII.

Article II. The Netherlands Government and the Government of the Republic shall cooperate in the rapid formation of a sovereign democratic state on a federal basis to be called the United States of Indonesia.

Article III. The United States of Indonesia shall comprise the entire territory of The Netherlands Indies with the provision, however, that in case the population of any territory, after due consultation with the other territories, should decide by democratic process that they are not, or not yet, willing to join the United States of Indonesia, they can establish a special relationship for such a territory to the United States of Indonesia and to the Kingdom of the Netherlands.

Article IV. The component parts of the United States of Indonesia shall be the Republic of Indonesia, Borneo, and the Great East without prejudice to the right of the population of any territory to decide by democratic process that its position in the United States of Indonesia shall be arranged otherwise.

Without derogation of the provisions of Article III and of the first paragraph of this Article, the United States of Indonesia may make special arrangements concerning the territory of its capital.

Article V. The constitution of the United States of Indonesia shall be determined by a constituent assembly composed of the democratically nominated representatives of the Republic and of the other future partners of the United States of Indonesia to which the following paragraph of this article shall apply.

Both parties shall consult each other on the method of participation in this constituent assembly by the Republic of Indonesia, by the territories not under the authority of the Republic and by the groups of the population not, or insufficiently, represented, with due observance of the responsibility of the Netherlands Government and the Government of the Republic, respectively.

Article VI. To promote the joint interests of The Netherlands and Indonesia, the Netherlands Government and the Government of the Republic of Indonesia shall cooperate in the establishment of a Netherlands Indonesian Union by which the Kingdom of the Netherlands, comprising The Netherlands, The Netherlands Indies, Surinam and Curacao, shall be converted into said Union consisting on the one hand of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, comprising The Netherlands, Surinam and Curacao, and on the other hand the United States of Indonesia.

The foregoing paragraph does not exclude the possi-

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bility of a further arrangement of the relations between The Netherlands, Surinam and Curacao.

Article VII.

A. The Netherlands Indonesian Union shall have its own organs to promote the joint interests of the Kingdom of the Netherlands and the United States of Indonesia.

B. These organs shall be formed by the Governments of the Kingdom of the Netherlands and the United States of Indonesia and, if necessary, by the parliaments of those countries.

C. The joint interests shall be considered to be co-operation on foreign relations, defense and, as far as necessary, finance as well as subjects of an economic or cultural nature.

Article VIII. The King (Queen) of The Netherlands shall be at the head of the Netherlands Indonesian Union. Decrees and resolutions concerning the joint interests shall be issued by the organs of the Union in the King's (Queen's) name.

Article IX. In order to promote the interests of the United States of Indonesia in The Netherlands and of the Kingdom of the Netherlands in Indonesia, a High Commissioner shall be appointed by the respective

Governments.

Article X. Statutes of the Netherlands Indonesian Union shall, furthermore, contain provisions regarding:

A. Safeguarding of the rights of both parties towards one another and guarantees for the fulfillment of their mutual obligations;

B. Mutual exercise and civic rights by Netherlands and Indonesian citizens;

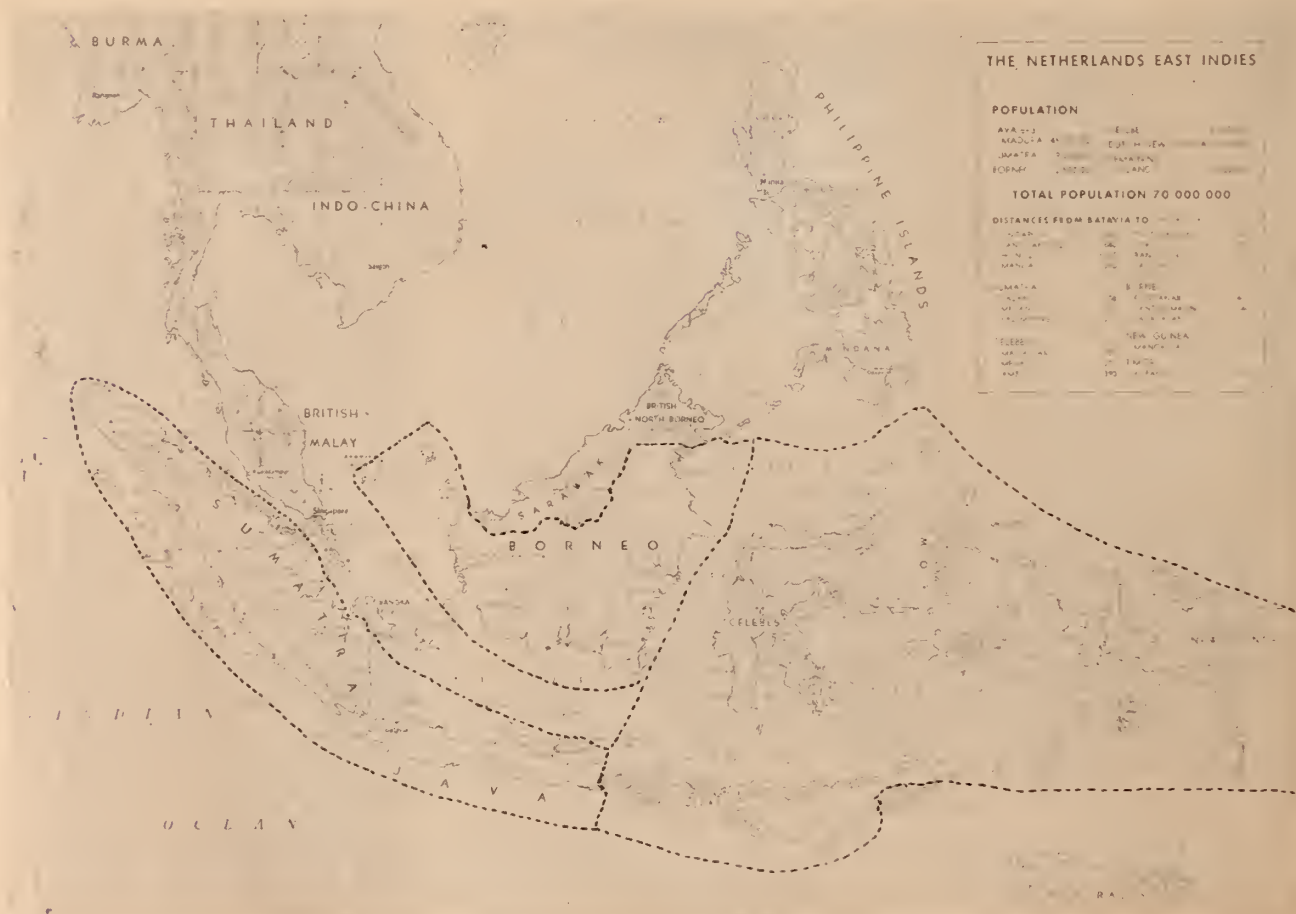
C. Regulations containing provisions in case no agreement can be reached by the organs of the Union;

D. Regulation of the manner and conditions of the assistance to be given by the services of the Kingdom of the Netherlands to the United States of Indonesia as long as the services of the latter are not, or are insufficiently, organized; and

E. Safeguarding in both parts of the Union of the fundamental human rights and liberties referred to in the Charter of the United Nations Organization.

Article XI.

A. The Statutes of the Netherlands Indonesian Union shall be drafted by a conference of representatives of the Kingdom of the Netherlands and the future United States of Indonesia.



COMPONENT PARTS OF THE UNITED STATES OF INDONESIA AS PROPOSED IN DRAFT AGREEMENT
1) the Republic of Java and Sumatra; 2) Borneo; 3) Timur Besar — Great East — comprising Celebes, Netherlands New Guinea and all the islands east of Borneo and Java. In accordance with the Malino Conference, the status of the islands of Bangka and Billiton and the Riouw Archipelago (all between Borneo and Singapore) has been left open until their population decides its future adherence.

B. The statutes shall come into effect after approval by the respective parliaments.

Article XII. The Netherlands Government and the Government of the Republic of Indonesia shall endeavor to establish the United States of Indonesia and the Netherlands Indonesian Union before January 1, 1949.

Article XIII. The Netherlands Government shall forthwith take the necessary steps in order to obtain the admission of the United States of Indonesia as a member of the United Nations Organization immediately after the formation of the Netherlands Indonesian Union.

Article XIV. The Government of the Republic of Indonesia recognizes the claims of all non-Indonesians to the restoration of their rights and the restitution of their goods as far as they are exercised or to be found in the territory over which it exercises *de facto* authority. A joint commission will be set up to effect this restoration and restitution.

Article XV. In order to reform the Government of The Indies in such a way that its composition and procedure shall conform as closely as possible to the recognition of the Republic of Indonesia and to its projected constitutional structure, the Netherlands Government, pending the realization of the United States of Indonesia and of the Netherlands Indonesian Union, shall forthwith initiate the necessary local measures to adjust

the constitutional and international position of the Kingdom of the Netherlands to the new situation.

Article XVI. Directly after the conclusion of this agreement, both parties shall proceed to reduce their armed forces. They will consult together concerning the extent and rate of this reduction and their cooperation in military matters.

Article XVII.

A. For the cooperation between the Netherlands Government and the Government of the Republic contemplated in this agreement, an organization shall be called into existence consisting of delegations to be appointed by each of the two Governments with a joint secretariat.

B. The Netherlands Government and the Government of the Republic of Indonesia shall settle by arbitration any dispute which might arise from this agreement and which cannot be solved by joint consultation in conference between those delegations. In that case a chairman of another nationality with a deciding vote shall be appointed by agreement between the delegations or, if such agreement cannot be reached, by the President of the International Court of Justice.

Article XVIII. This agreement shall be drawn up in the Netherlands and Indonesian languages. Both texts shall have equal authority.

Comments on the draft agreement

The Commission-General which represented The Netherlands during the negotiations with Indonesian authorities, left Batavia soon after the initialing of the draft agreement to inform the government on all points in connection with the agreement. The Commission will return to The Indies at the earliest possible opportunity. As soon as possible, the draft agreement will be submitted to both the Netherlands and Indonesian Parliaments.

Speaking at a press conference for Indonesian newsmen, former Premier Willem Schermerhorn, Chairman of the Commission-General, stated that he and presumably the other two members of the Commission-General—hoped to be back in Java before Christmas after conferring with the Cabinet on the agreement.

Feike de Boer, another member of the Commission-General, told the same press conference that ratification of the agreement would constitute a "great step forward in the mutual cooperation of both peoples," Dutch and Indonesian.

Before leaving Java for Holland, Maximiliaan J. M. van Poll, the third member of the Commission-General, broadcast a statement to the Dutch nation in which he expressed the opinion that "the bond between the proposed United States of Indonesia and the Netherlands Kingdom will certainly be no less genuine or strong than was the bond between The Netherlands Indies and Holland."

"Once the new form is introduced," Mr. Van Poll said, "it will become apparent that it rests on a far more real basis than has been the case with what was always more or less an artificial form; for the new cooperation is based on the voluntary approval of two peoples." He emphasized that the draft agreement was

primarily designed to overcome existing political difficulties, and only secondarily indicated the lines on which constitutional matters would be determined.

The draft agreement was also hailed by Dr. Hubertus J. van Mook, Acting Governor-General of The Netherlands Indies, and Sutan Sharir, head of the Republican delegation.

"We are convinced that the present Republican Government aims at cooperation and despite many obvious difficulties, wishes to attain the envisaged objective," Dr. Van Mook declared in a radio address. "We realize that cooperation will be very difficult to obtain, especially at the outset, and will require much patience and self-restraint. But we also know that the new strength which both sides attained, provides the best guarantee against new conflicts. Once we see reconstruction proceeding step by step, we shall gain the strength to bring to a successful conclusion the heavy task on which we started."

Addressing the Indonesian people, Sutan Sharir emphasized that "the Indonesian and Netherlands delegations had one objective in mind when drafting the basic agreement, namely, to safeguard and guarantee the interests and honor of the two countries they represented . . . If the agreement obtains the approval of our own and of the Netherlands Parliament, it will find a place in history."

In New York City, the Netherlands Minister of Foreign Affairs, C. G. W. H. Baron van Boetzelaer van Oosterhout, who heads his country's delegation to the United Nations General Assembly, stated that the draft agreement "seems to follow the natural course of development and the spirit of the times," but added that he could not speak in detail about the agreement until the Netherlands Government had officially expressed

its views.

Speaking on November 21 before the Holland Society of New York, the Netherlands Ambassador to the United States, Dr. Alexander Loudon, also commented on the draft agreement and said:

"Another new development took place on the other side of the globe in the Dutch East Indies. You all will remember that as far ago as December 7, 1942, when the Japs still played master in their so-called 'Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphcre,' Her Majesty Queen Wilhelmina announced the future establishment of a new relationship between The Indies and the mother country. Moreover in Holland, where then Dutchmen still lived under the suppression of the Germans, new ideas relating to the far eastern part of the kingdom came into shape. The desires of the peoples of The Indies to attain self-government had always been viewed with sympathy and understanding by the Dutch people, who themselves fought for 80 years to be free of Spanish masters.

"Now, more than a year of long and tedious negotiations, which required great skill and patience, an agreement seems to be in sight. The Commission-

General which went to The Indies as a representative of the Dutch people and their sincere desire to establish peace and order in these regions, has been able to make a draft agreement with the Indonesian representatives, which agreement will be submitted to both the Dutch and the Indonesian people before it goes into effect.

"Under this agreement the Dutch East Indies will be transformed, after a two-year transition period, into a 'United States of Indonesia' made up of three independent states: the Republic of Java, Sumatra and Madura; the State of Borneo and the State of the Greater East. The United States of Indonesia and the Netherlands Kingdom will then form the Netherlands-Indonesian Union, headed by Queen Wilhelmina. The Netherlands will further propose the United States of Indonesia as a member of the United Nations. I have no doubt that this agreement promises much for the future. As soon as the principles which it contains have been elaborated, I am sure that the new Union can look towards an era of prosperity and progress, based as it will be on the free cooperation of peoples aware of their destiny, rights and responsibilities, in a world aborning."

Preparing the new State of Timur Besar (Great East)

One of the resolutions adopted last July at the Malino Conference, which was attended by delegates from all parts of the Indies Archipelago except Java and Sumatra (See *News Letter of August 1*), expressed the desire that a second conference be held to give a definitive form to the political organization of the various territories represented at the meeting. The Netherlands Indies Government has now invited these territories to meet on December 7 at Denpasar, on the island of Bali. In contrast with the Malino Conference, which was of a preparatory nature, the Bali Conference will have a constituent character. However, the original intention to have both Borneo and the Great East represented at the meeting had to be relinquished as the elections in Southern Borneo will demand considerable time so that its delegates cannot arrive at Denpasar until later in December. At the request of the delegates from Timur Besar, the conference will not be postponed.

Seventy-five Indonesian representatives will participate in the conference of whom no more than 60 will represent the *daerahs* (autonomous territories). A maximum of 15 members will be appointed to represent minorities, cultural and social groups and economic and other interests, the representation of which would otherwise not appear to full advantage after the elections. The principal subject to be discussed is a proposal for the structure of the state of Timur Besar and to convert the body of representatives into a temporary representation of the people. A temporary constitution for Timur Besar will be drawn up and a temporary government chosen.

Representation of the autonomous territories will be as follows:

Southern Celebes	16
Minahasa (northeastern Celebes)	3
Northern Celebes	2
Central Celebes	4
Sangihe and Talaud Islands.....	2
Northern Moluccas	2
Southern Moluccas	3
Bali	7
Lombok	5
Sumbawa	2
Sumba	2
Flores	3
Timor and nearby islands.....	3
New Guinea	3

The islands of Sumbawa, Sumba, Flores and Timor will be united into one *daerah* if their peoples so desire.

Meanwhile, an agreement for organization of the territories in the Great East within the contemplated Indonesian federation has been reached in discussions between the Netherlands Government Commission-General which negotiated the agreement with the Republican authorities on Java and Sumatra, and representatives from the Great East. An official statement, pointing out that "the Netherlands Government is responsible for the maintenance of law in these territories to insure realization of the above-mentioned aims," announced that "representatives . . . have unanimously declared they agree in principle with the general lines of the projected structure in which the United States of Indonesia, together with The Netherlands, will form a Netherlands-Indonesian Union with the Crown at its head."



EXTENSIVE IRRIGATION WORKS BRING FERTILITY TO JAVA'S VALLEYS AND PLAINS

(Above) Inundated ricefields in the Garut Valley; (Below) the water works at Kratjak.

A brief review of the political development in The Indies

When, in 1596, after a rough journey across uncharted seas, a fleet of four Dutch ships dropped anchor off the western coast of Java, neither owners nor captains had in mind any specific purpose of transplanting Christian religion or western civilization to the shores of the tropical islands. They were merchants who had invested their capital in a risky enterprise and their paramount vision was that of profit. They came to trade with the natives, in savage competition with the Portuguese, Spanish and British. Seeking profitable agreements for the purchase of tropical spices with the local princes and rulers, they were serenely indifferent to the well-being of the native population.

The huge profits brought home by the first few expeditions gave birth to numerous new companies, and soon competition among them became as keen as it has been with foreign traders. To obviate confusion, the States-General (Parliament) in 1602 incorporated the traders into the United East Indies Company and conferred upon it rights of monopoly and sovereignty. The object of the new company, however, remained the same as that of the individual merchants. By means of treaties and conquests it established strongholds throughout the Indonesian Archipelago; to protect its trade, the Company gradually expanded its sphere of action until by the end of the 18th century the whole of Java and a large part of the other islands were under the direct or indirect government of the East Indies Company.

In spite of many weaknesses and abuses inherent in such a system, the East Indies Company, wherever its authority was firmly established, created conditions of peace and order which accounted, among other things, for the rapid increase in population on Java and the Moluccas where the Company maintained its greatest force. On the other hand, little was done to further the welfare of the native peoples or to protect them against their own unscrupulous princes and chiefs.

Not until the French Revolution of 1799 did the rule of the East Indies Company come to an end. After the Napoleonic wars during which The Indies had been occupied by the English, the London Convention of 1814 restored the colonies to The Netherlands. The old-time system of Company rule was abrogated and throughout the first half of the 19th century the overseas territories formed an administrative part of The Netherlands, with government concentrated in the hands of the King and his Ministers. Not until 1854 did the States-General begin to play an active part in the government of The Indies, and gradually a strong tide arose among liberal-minded members of Parliament towards a progressive social policy for the benefit of the native population. Their victory came in 1901.

New century, new conceptions

In that year, young Queen Wilhelmina announced in a speech from the throne, "As a Christian power The Netherlands is obligated in the East Indies Archipelago . . . to imbue the conduct of government in all its aspects with the consciousness that The Netherlands has a moral duty to fulfill with regard to the population of these regions." An "Ethical Course Policy" was initiated, aiming at the education of the native peoples toward ultimate self-government on the basis of a higher standard of living. The means proposed were: 1) decentralization of the government system; 2) an increas-

ing scale of popular education; 3) direct support of the Indonesian economy by the institution of an agricultural advisory service, irrigation works, an improved land policy, etc.

In 1918, the "Volksraad" (People's Council) was founded with advisory powers. Seven years later, this council was made into a co-legislative body subject only to the Netherlands Parliament. In 1930, its powers were again extended. Between the two wars political, social and economic development made considerable progress. Delays and difficulties were due mainly to the extreme sensitivity of the Indies economy to world market fluctuations, its prosperity depending largely upon the export of its agricultural products. After 1930 a new course was followed in the economic orientation of the country; a program for industrialization was initiated, while at the same time the intrinsically agricultural economy was guarded against too sudden changes.

In the meantime the indigenous population itself had become articulate in its political sentiments. Many Indonesians went to universities in The Netherlands; upon their return to the homeland, they played a prominent part in the general awakening process. A few went to Moscow and carried back with them communistic indoctrination. Various parties were formed in The Indies, first with religion as the main stimulating force, later purely political in their objectives.

After initial difficulties, a measure of harmony was established between the Indonesian progressives and the Netherlands government, and all through the thirties and during the first years of World War II Dutch and Indonesians worked together without undue strife in the development and gradual emancipation of The Indies.

Along diverse paths

Then came the Japanese occupation. On paper at least, the invaders granted the Indonesians greater political freedom; "Advisory Councils" were established and a "spontaneous popular" movement was instigated for the creation of a volunteer army of Indonesians. In the nationalist movement, motivated by the thought, "This is our chance," two viewpoints prevailed. Some of the leaders decided to support the Japanese system for the sake of any possible gain. Others repudiated such collaboration. There were many shades of thinking and deep cleavages among the various Indonesian groups, but when Japan capitulated they united behind the cause of national emancipation. Puppets, fascists, terrorists and moderates somehow formulated one aim: complete independence.

The capitulation of Japan brought the two parties, The Netherlands and The Indies, together again after nearly four years of separation, but in the beginning little common ground could be found. Several of the factors contributing to the lack of understanding have already been touched upon: fascist, communist, and militarist elements in the independence movement and insufficient guarantees for the democratic rights of minorities perturbed the returning Netherlands. Besides, the Allied military force, instructed by the Combined Chiefs of Staff to evacuate the Japanese and to liberate Allied internees and prisoners of war, was a foreign force, not familiar with conditions and relations

prevailing since time immemorial between Dutch and Indonesians.

Last but not least, many a Netherlander who had spent long years of his life in The Indies and had always felt it to be part of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, found it difficult to understand why all of a sudden the people with whom he had worked in peace and harmony, should wish to sever relations with the mother country that had contributed so much to promote the development of those tropical isles beyond any standard prevailing in those areas. Distrust of a Japanese-born and Japanese-schooled regime was difficult to overcome with the older generation and with those who thought in terms of persons and not of nations.

Small groups of irreconcilables on both sides opposed any compromise solution in the beginning. But reason

and good-will, on the part of the Netherlands as well as the Indonesians, who both had selected their best men to negotiate an agreement, prevailed. In slow stages the danger-strewn road through the labyrinth of conflicting interests was found and passed without serious mishap.

When in October of this year a Commission-General—composed of former Premier Willem Schermerhorn, Feike de Boer and Maximiliaan J. M. van Poll—arrived to finish what had been started by Dr. Hubertus J. van Mook and Sutan Sharir, they found their way more easily. The consciousness that the majority of Parliament in Holland backed the Commission, the sincere wish to come to an understanding between peoples who had lived well together for over 350 years, resulted in the present outcome of the negotiations between the Commission-General and the Republicans.

Statistical information

Population of The Netherlands Indies

Year		Island of Java	
		Total Archipelago	Alone (1)
1781	Estimate	Unknown	2,030,000
1795	Estimate	Unknown	3,500,000
1815	Official Census	Unknown	4,500,000
1846	Unofficial Report	Unknown	9,500,000
1880	Official Census	Unknown	19,800,000
1905	Official Census	38,000,000	30,360,000
1920	Official Census	49,344,000	35,000,000
1930	Official Census	60,727,000	41,718,000
1940	Estimated	70,000,000	48,000,000

(1) Including the small island of Madura, opposite the port of Surabaya

Number of inhabitants per square mile (1930)

Java	818
Sumatra	44
Borneo	10
Celebes	57
Molucca Islands	67
Entire Archipelago	83

Religions (estimated)

Mohammedan	55 million
Christian	2½ "
Hindu	1½ "
Buddhist	1 "
Animist	10 "

Principal racial and language groups in The Netherlands Indies

Javanese	mainly in Central Java	30,000,000
Sudanese	Western Java	10,000,000
Madurese	Island of Madura and Eastern Java	5,000,000
Balinese	Island of Bali	2,000,000
Alorese	Islands of Alor, Timor and nearby islands	4,000,000
Papuan	Western New Guinea	1,000,000
Redjang-Lampung	Southern Sumatra	1,000,000
Minangkabau	Central Sumatra	2,000,000
and Batak		
Atchinese	Northwestern Sumatra	1,000,000
Malay	Eastern Sumatra, Riouw Archipelago	4,000,000
Dyaks	Borneo	3,000,000
Toradja	Northern Celebes	1,000,000
Macassarese and Buginese	Southern and Central Celebes	3,000,000
Minahasa	Northeastern Celebes	1,000,000
Chinese	throughout Archipelago	1,250,000

Principal products exported from The Netherlands Indies (1939)

Product	Total Export (tons)	Produced Under European or American Management		Produced by individual native growers		Percentage of world export
		(tons)	% of total	(tons)	% of total	
Oil	7,036,348	7,036,348	100%	—	—	2.8%
Tin	38,757	38,757	100%	—	—	17%
Rubber	379,101	194,137	51%	184,964	49%	37%
Sugar	1,582,434	1,571,159	99%	11,275	1%	6%
Quinine	6,394	6,394	100%	—	—	91%
Pepper	69,979	—	—	69,979	100%	86%
Kapok	11,144	3,913	27%	7,231	63%	72%
Tea	73,541	60,965	82%	12,576	18%	19%
Coffee	65,411	33,353	33%	32,058	67%	4%
Copra	528,981	34,965	5%	494,016	95%	27%

Import of Netherlands Indies' products in U. S. A.

	Percentage of total American imports		
Oil	—	Pepper	96.0%
Tin	9.7%	Kapok	91.2%
Rubber	50.6%	Tea	31.3%
Sugar	—	Coffee	—
Quinine	96.2%	Copra	—

Capital investments in The Netherlands Indies (1940 statistics)

Government investments:

Communications (railways, bridges, telephone, telegraph, etc.)	1,350	million guilders
Public Works (harbor works, irrigation works, roads)	1,600	" "
Public buildings	1,200	" "
Miscellaneous	400	" "

Total Government Investments 4,550 " "

Private investments according to nationalities

The Netherlands	2,500	million guilders
Indonesian	900	" "
Indo-Chinese	320	" "
British	450	" "
American	350	" "
French-Belgian	160	" "
German	25	" "
Italian	30	" "
Japanese	35	" "
Other nationalities	600	" "

Total Private Investments .. 5,400 " "

Private capital investments according to enterprise (1940)

A. Agriculture			
Sugar	500	million guilders	
Rubber	1,100	" "	
Tea	265	" "	
Coffee	175	" "	
Tobacco	140	" "	
Quinine	25	" "	
Palm Oil	130	" "	
Oil	1,400	" "	
B. Industry			
Agricultural processing			
industries	500	" "	
Other industries	900	" "	

Total 5,400 " "

Indonesian capital investments in agriculture and industry (1940)

Copra (coconut plantations) ...	130	million guilders
Rubber	390	" "
Coffee	75	" "
Tea	25	" "
Miscellaneous agriculture	80	" "
Industry	100	" "
Transportation	about 65	" "
Cattle, fisheries	about 35	" "

Total Investments 900 " "